

THE WORLD OVER

CONACHER TO RUN IN TORONTO

Lionel Conacher, recognized as Canada's greatest all-around athlete, will be the Liberal candidate for Toronto-Bridlewood riding in the Ontario elections on October 6. Conacher recently gave him a unanimous vote, no other name being brought before the meeting.

SCHMEILING TO FIGHT J. LOUIS

Last Friday Max Schmeling signed the contract which he has been seeking for a year to fight Joe Louis for the world's heavyweight boxing championship. The bout will take place in the United States in June 1938. Schmeling will get 20 per cent of the gate receipts and Louis will get 40 per cent.

WORKMEN LICENSES BY OCT. 1

Prosecutions will be instituted after October 1 against any workmen in trades coming under the Tradesmen's Qualifications Act who have not obtained proficiency certificates. It was announced by Hon. E. C. Manning, minister of trade and industry. Examinations for proficiency certificates will be held in Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat before October 1, when certificates must be renewed. Plumbers, barbers, electricians, gas fitters, radio technicians, boiler mechanics, various types of welders and those engaged in the automotive trade come under the act.

WHEN THE PEDDLER CALLS

Rest assured that when the peddler calls he will be prepared with "free samples"—and all the clever phrases and sales arguments which master peddlers have been able to assemble—and some of his ammunition will be as effectively disguised as it will seem reasonable when considered from the peddler's point of view.

You ask the peddler these questions:

Do you or the firm you represent create any employment for my family or my neighbors?

How much money do you or your firm pay towards the upkeep of our public schools—wherein my children obtain their education?

Would I have a place to worship if I depend upon the subscriptions paid by you or by your firm?

How much are you as a door-bell ringer, or your firm taxed towards the upkeep of our police and fire departments which offers ample protection to my home?

How much do you, Mr. Peddler, or your company pay toward the support of our general welfare work?

Remember your home-town merchant is maintaining a business institution—helping local health—which is a service in our town. He is ready to serve you at all times and he pays his share of all the above requirements.

You would not be guided in money matters—or in politics by this wandering door-bell ringer. Why he is influenced by him in making your decision between the right and wrong

FOR FALL DAYS

MEN'S ZIPPER SUED JACETS, each	\$9.50
MEN'S ZIPPER LEATHER COATS, lined, each	\$11.50
MEN'S ENGLISH MELTON ZIPPER WINDBREAKERS	\$4.95
MEN'S BRUSHED WOOL SWEATERS, each	\$4.75

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Mr. Jones—My husband talked in his sleep last night.
Secretary—Well, what does that make me?
Mr. Jones—His ex-secretary.

BOOTS FAMOUS QUALITY

(Your Guarantee of Quality)

REGESAN FRUIT SALINE, a refreshing natural fruit salt—75c
MELOIDS, for your sore throat—25c
EXTRACT OF MALT & COD LIVER OIL, 16-oz. size—95c
BOOTS BLOOD PURIFIER—75c

McKIBBIN'S DRUG STORE

A.F. McKIBBIN, Phm. B., Prescription Specialist, CARBON, Alta.

The Carbonist

VOLUME 16; NUMBER 33

CARBON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937

\$2.00 A YEAR; 5¢ A COPY

JAS. W. TALBOT TAKEN BY DEATH; FUNERAL HELD SUNDAY SEP. 12

Resident of Carbon District For the Past Twenty-Five Years

Following a long illness, James William Talbot, 62 years of age, died at his home in Carbon on Wednesday evening, September 12.

Born in Ludlow, Shropshire, England, Mr. Talbot came to Canada and made his home in the Carbon district for the past 25 years. In 1914 he enlisted with the 157th Battalion in Calgary, and served overseas during the Great War. About two years ago Mr. Talbot moved from the farm into town, where he has resided since.

Deceased leaves his wife, Elizabeth; four daughters, Mrs. Harry Hunt of Carbon; Mrs. Carmichael, Liverpool, England; Mrs. P. Wheat, Carbon; Mrs. L. Lila, York, B. C.; Mrs. J. Kelley and Mrs. P. Ireland, Liverpool; one brother, Joseph, Liverpool; 15 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Funeral services for the late J.W. Talbot were held from Christ Church, Carbon, on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. S. Evans officiating.

"Last Post" and the "Reveille" were sounded by Drum-Major F. R. Roberts. Pallbearers were: S. F. Torrance, C. Peterson, H.C. Wilson, R.D. Barnes, L.A. Ross and G. Wise.

James Funeral home had charge of arrangements and interment followed in the Carbon cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Foxon returned on Friday from a two months' trip to visit of Salt Lake City and Mr. Foxon took quite an interest in the Mormon settlement and can give his friends some interesting data on that sect.

Teddy Oihlauer has purchased a new light delivery truck from Claude Cressman. The new vehicle is one of the latest Fargo trucks.

thing to do in supplying your needs.

Be on your guard for this one: "I am glad, Mrs. Housewife, to find you and your town are at least making a stand to keep out the canvassers and peddler. In fact, I dare say the darest say almost anything to get your attention that my company is somewhat responsible for the movement to eliminate the irresponsible type—so you know I am bonded—and my product is not only sold, but it is well established that adults can learn, and more effectively than children. An old dog, so to speak, can learn new tricks if he is willing to try. Most of us are too lazy to think even simple problems through and find it easier to substitute prejudice for thinking. That is why almost invariably people build their strongest wishes into their viewpoint and interpretation of economic and social life. Wishes are mistaken for facts.

Many folk take refuge in disease either as a way of escape from responsibilities they were afraid of, or as a means of getting sympathy and appreciation. Encouragement is a positive aid to health for discouragement is akin to loneliness, fear and a sense of inadequate resources.

How often does one see a person in the biggest health and act differently from himself. If he is criticized it is called persecution which leads to serious inclinations akin to self-pity. He has not fulfilled promises, the form of self-excess he offers is a venting of spleen against the stubbornness of those who see and act differently. Such a person is taking refuge in a shelter erected by angry denouncing of opponents.

No mature persons regress to such childish exhibitions of vanity. Such an exhibition is an evasion of reality. The biggest buffers are so often fear, warily shy and uncertain of what is proclaimed so loudly. Possibly the principle of defence is that "If you tell it to yourself often enough you will believe it."

"Snooberies, prejudices and race superiorities are the ways in which these forms of evasion resort to face one's own real measurements,

E. L. GRAY TO RUN AS FUSION CANDIDATE IN BY-ELECTION

E. L. Gray, of Brooks, provincial Liberal leader, announced Monday he would accept nomination as fusion candidate in the Edmonton by-election necessitated by the death of G. H. Van Allen, Edmonton Liberal M.L.A.

The election will take place Thursday, October 7th.

First candidate nominated for the Edmonton by-election was Jan Lakeman, president of the Alberta Communist party. He was named to run on the Communist ticket at a party meeting Sunday night.

Final decision as to whether or not they would contest the seat has not been made by the Alberta Social Credit League. The league had intended not to enter the contest if the fusion candidate were unopposed.

MISS ANNIE LEMAY'S IMPRESSIVE RECORD

The following was clipped from last Thursday's Albertaian:

Miss Annie Lemay of Carbon who was a double winner at the Drumheller Lawn Tennis tournament had a very successful tennis season in outside competition. She won in the mixed doubles at Olds, mixed at Lethbridge, Trochu, women's singles and women's doubles at Drumheller, women's singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles at the district No. 5 championships, and the visitor's singles and junior women's singles at the Alberta provincial championships.

She is only fifteen years of age but her friends think she has prospects for a big future in lawn tennis.

LONG YEARS AGO

Sept. 28, 1923.

Wheat cutting is finished in this district and many have begun to break. The first wheat was received in the local elevators last Friday. The yield is running from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre.

A.J. Everett threshed an average of 37 and a half bushels to the acre.

The fire was kindled under the new boiler of the Peerless Carbon Collectors this week and production will start at once.

Local boxing fans gathered in Morrison's Drug Store on Friday evening to hear the radio record of the Dempsey-Pirno fight. The radio-phonograph worked well.

KNOW THYSELF

(By Rev. W.H. McDannold)

We have no time to cease growing and learning aid to it well established that adults can learn, and more effectively than children. An old dog, so to speak, can learn new tricks if he is willing to try. Most of us are too lazy to think even simple problems through and find it easier to substitute prejudice for thinking. That is why almost invariably people build their strongest wishes into their viewpoint and interpretation of economic and social life. Wishes are mistaken for facts.

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DOUBLES COMPETITION CARBON LAWN TENNIS CLUB PLAYED SEPT. 12

The Carbon Lawn Tennis Club held their doubles competition at the local courts on September 12. The women's play was not finished and will be played off some time this week, but the men's doubles were completed and resulted in a win for A. Birch and E. Appleby.

The following are the results and scores:

Men's Doubles—Semi-Finals
A. Birch and S. Appleby defeated J.C. Spence and H.N. Edwards, 6-5, 6-5. C.H. Smith and F. Foxon defeated N. E. Nash and C. Foxon, 6-5, 6-4.

In the final A. Birch and S. Appleby defeated C.H. Smith and F. Foxon, 6-4, 6-1.

HAILED FARMERS GET EIGHT TO TEN BUSHELS

After the hail farmers went into their crops with a vengeance and they are being rewarded for their integrity. We are told that on hauled fields crops are being garnered with ease and after being put through the machine are averaging from six to ten bushels to the acre. While in some cases the crop was a total loss, it is nevertheless encouraging to note that our farmers will at least get their seed back.

Fine weather during the past week and hauled and threshing is now becoming general. A few fields still remain to be cut or combined.

BOY SCOUT NEWS NOTES



BY THE S. M.

It is pleasant to see how the Drumheller Scouts are turning out to visit the local Scout Council. Douglas Ross, according to what I hear, the amount of fruit they have taken to him in the house is steadily mounting to the ton mark, while the room he is in is nearing the appearance of a lighthouse for flowers. Unfortunately having all this material to a large number of visitors has had a detrimental effect, for, so I understand, on Thursday last he suffered a bit of a relapse, running a rather high temperature. Of course, on the other hand, it might be from holding hands with the nurses—?

Let us pray that he has a speedy recovery and will soon be among us again.

Don't forget boys, to have shelves and what wheelbarrows you can get hold of for next Saturday. You can get information of the work from the Mayor.

Individuals secure their easy triumph. Insanity is an extreme form of shrinking away from the real situation.

Dr. Bolson of Chicago University has set up a thesis to this effect: that the failure of the human race to the patient to find a real adjustment for an inner struggle. The point is that the patient has struggled unsuccessfully to escape from inner turmoil. His world breaks up into pieces and he is enveloped in darkness. Like fever or inflammation in the physical organism, these seeming disorders to the mental underworld represent the marshalling of the vital energies in an attempt at re-organization. They tend either to make or break.

Paul of Tarsus of the New Testament was made. His inner turmoil was unified about Christ as a living personality. What better centre of unity and sanity can we find? "For we are a spirit which God has given us is not a spirit of cowardice, but one of power and love and sound judgment." Christ offers us the power to see, to be realistic, to grow and to use all things in his living.

A. BIRCH WON FROM F. FOXON IN POSTPONED GAME

The final of the District Singles, postponed from the Drumheller Lawn Tennis Tournament on Labor Day, was played off at Carbon on September 12th. Both of the finalists were Carbon players, A. Birch and F. Foxon. Birch had won his way into the final by defeating in succession, J. Fitzpatrick, H. Bosch, D. Anderson and Bruce Sangster. Foxon had defeated Max Yates, F. Storchuk, H. Edwards and E. Code. The result of the final was a win for A. Birch by the score of 6-2, 7-5.

WEEKLY COMMENT ON THE WORLD OF WHEAT BY H. G. L. STANGE

"What with germination, general strikes, restriction and certification, Canadian seed requirements are very complicated."

So said an American friend to me of audit that at first glance they do seem complicated. I replied, "but the sale of Canadian grain, particularly wheat, on world's grain markets depends upon quality, and these seed classifications promote quality."

"However, you have forgotten I-conditions, and those 'just as good' is most important requirement of all."

The Canada Seeds Act forbids anyone to sell seeds of any variety unless they are of a certain quality. In Canada, seeds are: (a) undesirable seeds, and those only "just as good" are kept out of our country.

In addition, all seeds of any classification offered for sale must have a Seed Control Certificate. This guarantees that the germination is satisfactory and that the content of seed, or of seeds of any other kind of grain, is no more than is permitted by law.

Neither Control sample Certification nor, however, give any guarantee that the seeds are true to any particular one of the licensed varieties. The seeds offered may be mixtures of licensed varieties.

Trueness to one particular variety in seeds is desirable of course, but is guaranteed in a different manner by Registration and Certification. The following factors have tended to lower prices:

Onions, political developments in the Far East and in the Middle East. German grain estimates below last year. Belgian wheat production 15 per cent below a year ago. Late Russian harvests make slow progress. Indian native crops inferior to European. Ground nut season disappointing in Tanganyika, East Africa.

Following factors have tended to lower prices:

Rains improve Argentine and Australian crops. Compulsory mix to corn and wheat in Portugal. Impossible to get nearly freight in Black Sea. Quality of European crops appears better than in recent years. Texas rice production larger than in 1936. Egyptian barley crop appears satisfactory.

Miss Ruby Embree was a Calgary visitor this week, going in Sunday.

SATURDAY SHOWS

From now until the snow flies a special Saturday picture show will be held in Carbon each week. There will be two shows, one at 7:30 p.m. and the other at 9:00 a.m. The show for Saturday, September 18th will be "Charlie Chan at the Race Track."

Leave all orders at RED ARROW office after business hours.

OFFICE IN I.R.C. BUILDING

Carl E. Moorhouse

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARBON TO GRADE UP DIST. HIGHWAY EAST

Effort Being Made to Include This District in Drought Area

All councillors were present at the regular meeting of the Municipal District of Carbon, held in the municipal office on Tuesday, Sept. 7th.

A delegation from the eastern part of the municipality was present at the meeting and requested that the road leading east from Carbon be graded up. The council pointed out that this road had been neglected due to the fact that no government grants had been received for work on it. However, it was agreed that the road was in bad shape and the council decided to include the district in the drought area, although it was not necessary to provide feed or fodder this year.

At a request from the Department of Public Works, the council made application again this year for a grant from the district highway north east of Carbon.

Communication was read from the Department advising that all relief had been cancelled at the end of August and that it would be necessary to re-apply for relief under terms of the National Employment Commission.

C. W. GRAY TO LEAVE CARBON

Mr. C. W. Gray, who has operated a hardware store and tinmith shop in Carbon for the past 15 years, is retiring from business and is offering his stock for sale at reduced prices.

Mr. Gray, who has worked at United States cities, came to Calgary about thirty years ago and worked for a time for J.H. Ashdown. Later he opened a hardware store at Lethbridge and after the war he came to Carbon and opened a hardware store and tin shop.

Buy Your Needs in Carbon!

RED ARROW TRANSIT

305 11th Ave. E., Calgary, Ph. ME 3797
Carbon Phone: 40

Now Operating Between CARBON - CALGARY (Serving Iricana)

Leave Carbon Daily at 6:00 a.m. (Except Saturday)

Arrive Calgary Daily at 8:00 a.m.

Last truck out of Calgary on Saturday leaves at 3:00 p.m.

This schedule will be maintained when weather and road conditions between Carbon and Can. Serv. S.M. permit.

Leave all orders at RED ARROW office after business hours.

OFFICE IN I.R.C. BUILDING

Carl E. Moorhouse

RADIO BATTERIES & TUBES

Put Your Radio in Shape for Fall and Winter Reception

BURGESS SUPER-SERVICE "B" BATTERIES, 15-volt.....\$3.95
BURGESS HEAVY DUTY "B" BATTERIES.....\$2.95
15-VOLT "C" BATTERIES, each.....45c
THURDAY A.C. CELLS, for power for 1,000 hours, live on air with no re-charging; makes battery set perform like an electric lamp. Each.....\$4.00
GLOBEITE and PREST-O-LITE 2-VOLT WET BATTERIES.....\$4.75
GLOBEITE and PREST-O-LITE 2-VOLT WET BATTERIES.....\$4.75
RADIO TUBES TESTED FREE—FULL STOCK RADIODIODES

BUILDERS' HARDWARE STORES LTD.

CARBON'S LEADING HARDWARE

PERRY JOHNSON, manager PHONE 3, CARBON, Alta.

WARS AND CONFUSION

Wars and Confusion

In Europe, as on this continent, the outlook for war, the effect of gigantic preparations for war—or defence as the case may be—and the outcome which may be expected if there is a general conflagration involving the major powers, are providing material for much conflict of opinion and confusion of thought in the minds of the general public.

While the prospect of another great war must necessarily engender feelings of apprehension among the rank and file of all or any nations that might become involved it cannot help but be improved by the fact that there are apparently two dominant and diametrically opposed beliefs on either side of the Atlantic on the question of the imminence of a serious outbreak.

While active preparations for combat, on a hitherto unprecedented scale, are being made in half a dozen countries in Europe, it is inexplicable that the view that there is no real danger in the immediate offing is largely held by Europeans. If credence is given to the opinions of visitors to the American continent from the other side of the Atlantic.

We are repeatedly being told by such visitors that Americans and Canadians are far more war conscious than the European nations, that apprehension which is rife on this continent as voiced in the press, magazine articles and in discussions wherever men get together, is almost absent across the water and that the people here are more greatly concerned as to the outcome of the march of events than are the citizens which these spokesmen represent.

It seems impossible to believe that in countries whose governments are bending every effort to taxing the people large sums to build up armaments of greater dimensions than history has ever recorded and who are recruiting men in every village and hamlet or are conscripting the flower of the youth, the people are not war conscious, whether they expect to be aggressors or on the defence. Even if the newspapers in these countries do not discuss the possibility of war to any great extent, the matter must be a topic of frequent discussion in the home and on the street, in restaurants and offices.

The very fact that these countries would be the first to bear the impact of a breakdown of peace and support for such a possibility, or even the probability, must be a factor in the minds of the people clothed with the potential theatre of war and in all likelihood one of the combatants, when on all sides evidences of active preparation are so apparent.

There are many factors responsible for the confusion which exists in the public mind. These are the kaleidoscope rapidly with which the strength of the potentially combatant nations is changing in the course of a few weeks or months, with which the danger zones are shifting, with which dangerous incidents develop and then fade into oblivion and the difficulty of deciding in the welter of war news what is propaganda and what is actual fact.

To illustrate the bewilderment with which the centre of interest switches from one section of the globe to another, it is only a matter of a few weeks since the "civil war" in Spain occupied the spotlight in the daily press. Spain has now been relegated to the background and the Sino-Japanese conflict has taken its place in the headlines, not so much because the public is concerned about the outcome for China or Japan—that appears to be almost a foregone conclusion at the present time—but because they are interested and even concerned over the prospects of one or more European countries intervening or becoming involved willy nilly, thus setting the stage for the transfer of belligerency to the continents, sooner or later.

More than any authority has recently stated that Germany and Italy, who have been using Spain as a testing field for their implements of warfare, were disappointed to find that they did not come up to expectations, that experiments under field conditions have demonstrated that greater advances have been made in defence machinery and equipment than in weapons of aggression and that, for this reason, there is less likelihood of either of these two countries precipitating a surprise move against any other country for the present.

If this is the case, possibly the British people may be aware of this negative result in the Spanish laboratory and that, coupled with the knowledge that armament is proceeding apace in Great Britain with tremendous strides, may account for their apparent unconcern as to the immediate future.

However, whatever may be the outcome of the turmoil in Spain and China, incidents develop from time to time involving European and American nations and shipping which do not come up to expectations, that experiments under field conditions have demonstrated that greater advances have been made in defence machinery and equipment than in weapons of aggression and that, for this reason, there is less likelihood of either of these two countries precipitating a surprise move against any other country for the present.

It is because of these possibilities that the reading public on this continent is taking a keen interest in war news, even through interval may, and does, from time to time, shift from one country to another. Yesterday it was Spain. Today it is China. Tomorrow it may be somewhere else.

New Process Discovered

Converts Waste Substance In Petroleum Into Chemical Base
Discovery of a process to convert gasoline into the toluol which makes TNT, in quantities enough to supply United States' army, has been made by a chemist at the American Chemical Society at Rochester, N.Y.

Another discovery, reported in a symposium which featured a renewed golden age for oil, told of a new hydrocarbon industry by which waste substance known as the "methyl" in petroleum, can be converted into hundreds of chemical "bases" many of them heretofore unknown to science.

Charles Goodyear was granted a patent for vulcanizing rubber in 1839.

Keep Baby's Skin Healthy With

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for skin and baby's hair

Great Aid To Builders

Electricity Wins Dry Plaster In Less Than A Day

Damp walls on mass buildings projects in Moscow, Russia, are to be dried rapidly by a process which was first developed in England. The new walls require a long time to dry in winter, but now builders will be able to dry them by electricity. Rows of fine wire are placed under the plaster at distances of about six inches. A current from the city power lines, lowered in voltage by transformer, is transmitted through the wires. Water is a conductor of electricity, and the plaster shares in the warmth imported by the current, drying in less than a day.

Hopes To Have Fleet

Singapore expects to have a complete fleet of its own for the Pacific when the naval base is finished there in 1929. The small island at the south extremity of the Malay Peninsula occupies a strong strategic position. Australia and New Zealand are expected to contribute to the new unit of defense organized by Great Britain.

Although Windsor, Ont., is directly across the river from Detroit, Mich., the Canadian city's death rate from mumps is only one-fifth that of Detroit.

Real Cause For Anxiety

Germany's Grain Supply Is Short

Many Million Bushels
From the utterances of the official spokesmen of the Nazi government, the outside world gains the impression that Germany is going forward in an acceptable fashion on all fronts. With important reservations, it is true that remarkable progress has been made by a nation which only eighteen years ago had been stripped of every last vestige of power and greatness. Germany is again a strong nation, unified, highly militarized and with national leadership which, regardless of what else may be said about it, is effective.

There are, however, says the *Peterborough Examiner*, other aspects of the picture that are not so bright. It is significant that one of the important newspapers of Germany is threatened with suppression simply because it has revealed true conditions concerning the national food supply. The conditions provide real cause for anxiety.

One of the theories of the present government of Germany is that a government can be made self-sufficient so that in time of emergency it may not be dependent upon outside sources for any of the necessities of life. In the execution of the pursuit of this policy, the German people are short of 68,000,000 bushels of wheat and 35,000,000 bushels of rye.

The test of statesmanship comes when nations undertake to establish the terms of trade so that benefits will be mutual and national interests will be safeguarded. When it is impossible to meet this test, the alternative is self-sufficiency, which they expect to be achieved by the results now being experienced in Germany.

Rapid Flight

Establishes New Sustained Speed Of 200 Miles Per Hour

Engineering succeeded in the skillful piloting of Frank Puller, of San Francisco, established two new records in the Bendix transcontinental race with a sustained speed of 200 miles an hour.

First, he broke the 2,042 miles from Burbank, Cal., to Cleveland in seven hours, 55 minutes to win the Bendix record. Second, he set another record of 25 minutes and 40 seconds for the distance set in 1922 by Capt. James Hauling.

That victory meant \$8,000 to Puller. Then Puller soared over Cleveland in 40 minutes and soared on 400 miles to reach Bendix, N.J., in an hour and 40 minutes to set a new record of 10 hours, 20 minutes set in 1924 by Colonel Roscoe Turner. Breaking this record, Puller won \$14,000.

New Stopper For Bottle

Food-Fool Cap Designed To Prevent Deaths By Poisoning

A doctor and his engineer friend, worried about the number of people killed by poisoning, with no money for ordinary ones, have invented a poison bottle stopper which opens the wrong way.

In the dark, or in moments of forgetfulness, anyone trying to open a poison bottle in the ordinary turn-the-left way would merely screw the stopper more firmly into the neck of the bottle. To turn the stopper right-handed feels wrong and unnatural.

Full specifications of the invention, which has been covered by patents, have been sent to the poison board at the home office by the inventor, Dr. T. M. O'Brien. In the end, however, the board decided that it was not in a position to make the use of the stoppers compulsory.

To make the stoppers even more foolproof, a special design of stopper, with heavily embossed letters, has been designed.

A Versatile Mayor

Fred G. O'Brien, mayor of Pembroke, Wales, is self-supporting and then some. He knits his own socks, with his own hands and can sing and make his own shirts. "Over and over I was a boy I've been able to knit my own socks," he said. "I am an excellent housewife, too."

Cold Sea Fanny Slide

Drought conditions in Central Saskatchewan are serious, but they have their humorous angles according to one slender agent in Winnipeg. He received this message by telephone: "I sent my crop into town by a brother-in-law. I just wanted to tell you a patrolman in Central square. The truck was crossing the square to a seafood grill and the consequent traffic tie-up compelled Hughes to summon the patrol wagon to remove the truck."

The bottom of Lake Superior which is 1,180 feet below the surface in some places, is 578 feet below sea level.

Only Chance For Privacy

The King And Queen Enjoy Week-End At Royal Lodge

The King and Queen have retained Royal Lodge, Windsor Forest, as their "private" home and in doing so they follow the precedent set by King George V. and Queen Mary, who kept on York Cottage at Sandringham for 15 years after they came to the throne, Sandringham House being then in the occupation of Queen Alexandra. They were both devoted to York Cottage with its simple domestic life—it was no uncommon experience for visitors hidden to tea on Sunday afternoon to have the front door opened to them by their royal host himself—and in just the same way the present King and Queen have developed a little country house where they have been happy during the last few years. They have many improvements, particularly in the garden, which is the especial delight of the two little Princesses, and their week-ends at Royal Lodge are now all the more appreciated since they represent the sole remaining opportunity of escaping for a while from the glare of publicity. Though Windsor is a great town, with the exception of the grounds of its few private residences, entirely unknown to the public, it is a very little frequented. At week-ends during the summer hundreds of trippers flock around Windsor Castle and hundreds more will be found at Virginia Water, but in between these two extremes peace reigns and you may walk for several miles hardly meet a soul. The thousands of fine old trees and the beautiful lawns make it the most delightful spots near London; in particular, the loveliest district in the castle may here be obtained from the summit of the hill that rises beyond the end of the Long Drive.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

APPLAUSE IMPROVES FLAVOR OF FRUIT CAKES

Applause is served with roast pork, just as cranberry jelly belongs with turkey. Just as much as the desert and in addition it improves the flavor of the fruit and its fruit cakes.

When sugar is added to fruit, the cellulose is toughened and the fruit does not lose its shape. For this reason many fruits are cooked in a syrup, as in preserved fruits. The sugar softens the fruit and it does not break down.

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APPLAUSE CAKE

1 cup brown sugar
1 cup shortening (butter or lard)
2 teaspoons cocoa
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup cold unsweetened applesauce
1 teaspoon baking powder
2 cups flour

10 minutes nuts or preserved ginger (if desired).
Cream the butter and sugar together. Add eggs and eggs all three. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add the dry ingredients and fruit with the cold applesauce. Bake for 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens, Home Service, Peterborough, Ont., for free recipe on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper.)

Ice Caps Melting

Explorer Thinks Two In Bathin Land

Lieutenant-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, back from two months exploration with a scientific expedition in polar waters, said the group's most important discovery was that Bathin Land contained two ice caps.

"The fact that the ice caps were 3,500 feet high eight years ago, and that they are half as high now, gives us the basis for the ice caps will eventually disappear," said MacMillan.

Hold Up Traffic

The Animal Rescue League of Cambridge, Mass., is caring for a 29-pound snapping turtle caught by a patrolman in Central square. The turtle was crossing the square to a seafood grill and the consequent traffic tie-up compelled Hughes to summon the patrol wagon to remove the turtle.

DIXIE Plug is fresh when you buy it. It is cellophane-wrapped with the easy-opening ribbon for your convenience.



Money In Old Clothes

Large Sum Restored To Owner After Clothes Had Been Sold To Rag Man

A \$2,500 "gift" of old clothes, that netted a rag buyer \$3 when he sold it to a second hand dealer, led to a police hunt which restored a family's finances.

The rag man called at Mrs. Bessie Morrow's apartment in Winnipeg and was given some old clothes by her daughter, unaware that her mother contained \$2,500 which she had withdrawn from the bank to go to Toronto for medical treatment. It had been hidden temporarily in the clothes for "safe keeping."

When the mistake was discovered police were called and after locating the rag man they interviewed the second hand dealer who had bought the old clothes for \$3. The dealer had not even opened the purse he found in the clothes, finding the clasp stiff. The money was intact in the \$1,000 bills, five \$100 bills and one \$20 bill and was returned to its relieved owner.

Has Become A Habit

Three times escaped from Devil's Island in the record of 39-year-old James Houdan. His latest escape from freedom has just come to an end. Three detectives found him sitting on a park bench in the city. In his pockets were the identity papers of three different men.

Japanese chemists are attempting to make rayon from husks of the soy bean.

The population of greater London at the end of June was 8,203,942.

Prefers Trip To Highways

Woman Explorer Has Made Many Trips Into Northwestern B.C.

At 51 Mrs. Zoe Akley prefers the back-trails of the wilderness to the smooth-riding highway.

For the first time since 1913 the widow of Carl Akley, naturalist, explorer and African explorer, is in western Canada, visiting Revelstoke and Field, B.C., and Calgary and Waterton Lakes, Alta.

Mrs. Akley herself made 10 exploratory trips into northwestern British Columbia, and visited the headwaters of the Fraser river and the previously unvisited Mount Sir Alexander region under the sponsorship of the Canadian government.

A peak in the Canadian Rockies was named Mount Jobe in her honor by the Geographical Board of Canada.

Mrs. Akley was decorated by the King of Belgium for her exploratory work in the Belgian Congo.

Look Distant Means

Matay Natives Shot Themselves So They Could Enter Hospital

To know how it felt to occupy a bed in a "white man's hospital," a number of Sakais, Malaya's aboriginals, recently bought shotguns, shot themselves, and appeared at the hospital at Pahang for treatment. Hitherto the Sakais, who cannot count above five, have hidden themselves in the darkest depths of the jungle and refused to have anything to do with white men.

Angry Diner

"Look—there's a fly in my soup. What do I need it for?"

Waitress

"Sorry, sir, I'm a waitress—not a fortune-teller."



Keep Foods Deliciously Fresh

Keep your foods—cakes, bread, pies, cut meats, etc.—under a covering of Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper. You'll be amazed at the length of time they'll stay fresh, delicious! Para-Sani keeps them from staling.

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ABOUT
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OF THIS ADDRESS

WEDNESDAY MID-DAY SEPTEMBER 15

1:15 TO 1:30

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There is No "Royal Road"

Agriculture can gain protection from exploitation and a measure of economic security only so far as it is willing and able to organize its co-operative institutions and develop them by patronage.

On this basis, if on none other, grain producers should patronize—

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

RT. HON. REGINALD MCKENNA
ON SOCIAL CREDIT

There is no such thing as Social Credit. It is "phantasma, a figment of the mind, a myth uncomprehended even by its own promoters."

The authority for this statement is Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, P., who passed through Calgary with Sir Edward Beatty at the weekend and was interviewed by Edmonton Journal at Banff Springs Hotel.

In 1905 when Major C.H. Douglas was a newly-graduated engineer, Mr. McKenna was financial secretary of the British treasury. As chancellor of the exchequer during the early war years he was required, for an 18 month period to raise credit at the rate of \$80,000,000 per week in order that England might maintain her armies at the front. And he does not believe that it could have been done "with a fountain-pen," he said.

Mr. McKenna's name is perhaps best known to Social Credit however, through his oft-quoted statement that every time a bank extends a loan or makes an investment it creates a bank deposit in so doing. It was this "axiom" that provided the starting point of the Social Credit theory and been continually cited by Major Douglas and his followers in support of their own arguments. He did not wish on Saturday to retract a word of it.

"It is perfectly true," he said, "precisely and completely true. But neither Major Douglas, Premier Aberhart, nor any other Social Crediter I know of ever has really understood it. Let me illustrate."

"Supposing Mr. Aberhart, in his private capacity, came to me, a banker (Mr. McKenna has been chairman of the Bank of Montreal bank for nearly 20 years and during that time has advanced to the public credit amounting to about \$20,000,000,000) with a deposit of \$1,000 and I received it. Suppose he then, in his public capacity as premier of Alberta urged me to advance a loan to some worthy but financially embarrassed citizen of the province who could furnish no security."

"I might say to him, 'Certainly Mr. Premier, provided you are willing that I shall not honor your own cheques while this loan is outstanding. For your \$1000 is all the money I have on deposit.' But he would explain, 'This loan of \$1,000 will create an additional deposit of \$1,000. You, yourself, once said so.'"

"True," I would reply, "but the deposit you speak of would not be an asset on my books but a liability—a liability which I must be prepared to meet on demand just as fast as cheques were written against it. It would be exactly like your own deposit in that respect, and I cannot make the loan unless I am sure that I have enough cash or securities in my vault to meet all the cheques that you and the borrower might wish to draw."

And that is the whole point. It is true that a loan creates a deposit, but every deposit is a liability to the banker—money he owes to the depositor and he must be ready to pay on the instant. What a banker lends is not usually cash at the moment of the loan, but his ability to pay cash at any moment—in other words, his credit.

"It is true that the demands made on the banker in the form of cheques are spread out and do not at all come in at once. But if the banks in any country lend too freely against poor or slow security, they create a flood of deposits which they may not be able to meet. Consequently, the ability of banks to lend depends not only on the security offered them but also on their ability to maintain a safe and adequate cash reserve."

Alberta's trouble in recent years, Mr. McKenna continued, has not been the lack of credit but the lack of harvests or good prices for crops. He had no "shadow of doubt" that with the return of better seasons for the farmer her generosity would return. Meanwhile, he said, the idea of having artificial "credit" on an estimate of unlimited coal and undeveloped tar-sands was "nonsense." For one thing, it was impossible today to guess the market value of the coal that would

ALBERTA PACIFIC SHOWS
STRONG CASH POSITION

Annual statement of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited for the year ended June 30, forwarded to shareholders shows earnings of \$108,411.07 after meeting bond interest, executive salaries and legal fees. After making provision for depreciation of fixed assets of \$208,358.35; \$74,609.22 for moving and erecting country elevators at more advantageous country points and renewals and other write-offs of \$21,250. Surplus Account was reduced by \$135,807.68 thereby reducing the balance standing to the credit of that account \$216,764.47, after including subsidiary company's profit of \$1,303.54. Statements of the large publicly owned grain companies covering 1936-37 operations to be released. H. E. Sellers, President of the Company, stated that the directors felt the company had maintained its position in a satisfactory manner in face of the trying year experienced in the country and terminal elevator trade.

Volume of the grain handled was lower due to reduced stocks of grain in the country coupled with the disappointing crop of 1936. During the year the Company entirely liquidated its bank loans for the first time since 1929. The statement shows cash on deposit and on hand of \$906,967.75.

Alberta Pacific Grain Company operates 307 country elevators with terminal elevator connections at Vancouver, Calgary and at the Head of the Great Lakes, and a flour mill at

he mined 100 years from now. For another unlimited credit would immediately lose its value.

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Twenty years ago two farmers' grain companies serving Alberta Farmers were amalgamated to form United Grain Growers Limited.

The twenty years that have passed have increased the confidence of farmers in this farmer-owned institution. Satisfactory experience in the handling of their grain is the basis of that confidence.

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
ELEVATOR AT SWALWELL

Vancouver with a daily capacity of 1 elevator companies operating in Canada 600 barrels. It is among the largest and became publicly owned in 1926.

YES SIR!
WE APPRECIATE THEM

THE OTHER DAY WE ASKED A MAN FOR HIS PRINTING AND HE TOLD US:

"OH, OUR PRINTING DOESN'T AMOUNT TO MUCH. ALL WE HAVE IS A FEW SMALL ORDERS, AND NONE OF THEM EVER RUN INTO ANYTHING THAT LOOKS LIKE MONEY."

THOSE LITTLE ORDERS ARE THE KIND THAT MAKE OUR BUSINESS.

MOST OF OUR BUSINESS IS IN PRINTING LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, OFFICE FORMS, AND OTHER SMALL ORDERS.

WE APPRECIATE A SMALL ORDER AS WELL AS WE DO A BIG ONE.

SO, IF YOU HAVE ANY SMALL ORDERS FOR PRINTING, WE WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT WE ARE GLAD TO GET THEM. WE APPRECIATE THEM JUST AS MUCH--AND TAKE JUST AS GOOD CARE OF THEM--AS IF THEY ACTUALLY AMOUNTED TO HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS.

The Carbon Chronicle

MEALTIME TROUBLES

WITH THE CHILDREN

Have you ever dined at a restaurant or in the home of a friend and almost forgotten your own hunger as you observed a little tot eating everything placed before him? Such things happen rarely—and you may have been favored by seeing it.

But far more likely you have seen these children pick and peck, wriggle and whine, and refuse the foods served—just as your children refuse spinach, tomatoes, celery, potatoes and even milk.

Your mealtime trouble with children is not yours alone. It is a cross borne by countless mothers in every land.

Mothers know that a quart of milk a day is a child's requirement. They know that certain foods are good for the children. They try to make use of their knowledge—but Mrs. Greer or George refuse to eat the foods they should eat and persist in gorging up on the foods that are not particularly good for them.

There are dozens of reasons, but here are two that should be noted by every mother. First, food that is always prepared in the same way becomes tiresome to tiny tots. Second, the few good foods liked by your children, are served so often that they tire of them.

Children who love a glass of milk may suddenly develop a dislike for it,

if four glasses a day are served, day after day, week after week. Children who love a particular milk drink may tire of it unless the flavor is changed or it is served in a new way. When this happens you are worse off than ever. Two or three good foods, that were your standbys are now in the discard.

Try to remember these things when preparing dishes for children. Some of the daily milk requirement may be given by cooking sealed potatoes or fried fish with it, or by making it into egg nog, rennet-custard desserts, ordinary custards and puddings.

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CONSULT

The Carbon Chronicle

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Second Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 14th, from 10:15 to 10:30, and Wednesday, September 15th, in the Afternoon from 1:15 to 1:30.

Tells How Bank Customers Have Been Paid \$416,000,000 in Interest in Ten Years... If "Fountain Pen" Could Create Money There Would Be "Land Office" Rush for Bank Shares... Money Not Goods, Only Means for Transferring Goods or Services... Credit is Attribute or Possession of Individual, in Assets and Character... Cannot Be Wiped Out by Stroke of Pen... Next Talk to Deal With Burden of Taxation on Canada's Banks.

In the last ten fiscal years Canada's Chartered Banks have paid out to customers in interest on their deposits over Four Hundred and Sixty Million Dollars.

In our first broadcast we told you that proper, safe and orderly banking is based, above all things, upon safeguarding the depositor's funds. We now proceed to deal with the "fountain pen" theory. In my travels I have encountered two great misunderstandings.

1. That the Chartered Banks create money by a stroke of a fountain pen—that we just write figures in a book and that that is the way our deposits come into existence.

2. That we then loan these deposits ten times over, thereby making vast profits out of nothing.

Now wouldn't this be a great perpetual-motion machine if it were only true. I mentioned that in ten years we had paid out over Four Hundred and Sixty Million Dollars in interest to attract deposits. If we could create deposits by using only a fountain pen we need not have poured out such great sums at all.

You have all heard about bank failures in various parts of the world and of the losses that were suffered by depositors. If it were true that banks could create money, simply by writing figures in a book, all that would be needed to avoid any bank failure would be a fountain pen.

And if banks could make such fabulous profits on money produced by magic from an ink bottle they would be paying sky-high dividends, everybody would be selling everything they could lay their hands upon to buy bank shares and there would be a Land Office rush at Ottawa for bank charters. We shall deal with the question of bank earnings and profits in a later broadcast but you will notice in the meantime, that nobody is scrambling to sell all that they own to buy bank shares and here is no Land Office rush on at Ottawa for bank charters. Not that there is any difficulty about getting a bank charter when responsible people apply for one.

Now would you not think that if the banks could perform all of the miracles that they are said to perform, some of those who criticize the banking system would secure charters and perform these miracles themselves?

Much of the misapprehension about how deposits arise is based on a fragment taken out of a statement made in 1925 by the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank in England. That fragment is: "Every loan creates a deposit." From this statement, standing by itself, many wrong conclusions have been drawn. Mr. McKenna is now here in Canada. He was asked in Banff the other day to comment on his much quoted statement. He replied that it was true that a loan creates a deposit but that such a deposit would not be based on the bank's books but a liability—a debt which the bank must be prepared to meet on demand just as fast as cheques were written against it.

He also pointed out that every deposit is a liability of the bank—money the bank owes to the depositor and must be ready to pay on the instant.

You will remember the farmer, William Jones, who figured in our first broadcast. Besides being a hard worker and an honest man, he owns his farm and the outfit to work it, and this year he has a crop. However, he is still short of ready cash. We will use him to show you just what happens in this matter of loans and deposits. The farmers in Northern Alberta this fall are having to use power units with their binders.

William Jones finds that he needs one of these units. It is going to cost him, say, \$100. This time he goes to the bank and asks the manager of the bank to lend him the money. He gives the Bank Manager his note and his account is credited with \$100—here is one of those deposits that has arisen from a loan.

Now let us show what happens to that deposit. Mr. Jones obtained his loan for a purpose. He proceeds to carry out that purpose. He gives a cheque to the implement man—the implement man presents it at the bank and is paid, we will say, in bills—so the deposit which arose from the loan has completely disappeared. A Bank Manager would never have to be a magician to be able to lend that deposit ten times over.

Now let's listen again. The man says: "But suppose the implement man does not cash the cheque. Suppose he deposits it in his own account—in that case he has not the bank's deposit?" The answer is that insofar as his deposit is concerned, it came from the marketing of his goods—a deposit based on something that is produced, some tangible thing transferred to the purchaser and paid for by him.

This deposit is in the same class as that of a man who saves and deposits a part of his wages. It represents the result of the sale of goods and the wages of labour. These depositors leave their money in the bank because they are satisfied to accept the bank's promise to pay instead of demanding cash. It is the accumulation of these funds that furnishes the basis of bank credit to the business which banks can make loans. But it is impossible for a bank to lend more than the total of its deposits and its paid-up capital.

In the case of William Jones' loan and deposit, by no means under the sun can it be said truthfully that the deposit came from a fountain pen. It rested, absolutely, upon William Jones' assets, the Bank Manager's knowledge of William Jones' integrity and the reasonable certainty of repayment by the man who wanted to use the money from the bank, to make a profit for himself.

Let me present another case where a loan does not result in a deposit. Let us suppose the implement dealer

himself was a borrower at the bank and when William Jones gave him the \$100 which he had borrowed, the dealer reduced his own indebtedness by that amount. What has happened? The total of loans at the bank has not changed—neither has the total of deposits in spite of the fact that the bank has made a new loan to William Jones. What does all of this illustrate? Nothing less than that the bank has fulfilled one of the prime purposes for which banks exist, namely,—It has facilitated the exchange of goods and services; it has aided in distribution and it is doing the things that keep business going.

There is one more point I should like to mention and I am sure it is one which has occurred already to many of our listeners. Let us suppose that Mr. Jones, through bad luck, was unable to repay the \$100. What then? The bank which enabled him to pay his bill to the Implement Company, cannot recover the loan; in other words, it is a bad debt. Too many bad debts would jeopardize the safety of the depositors' funds. It would take the gross rent on more than sixteen loans of \$100 each, at six per cent, for one year, to make up for that one loss.

Now our listening critic may say: "Oh, but in any case you have not enough cash to meet more than perhaps one-tenth of the deposits you hold—so, if everybody called for their deposits all at once, you wouldn't have money enough to pay them. How do you answer that?"

Our answer is that if you will examine the sworn returns made by the banks to the Dominion Government, you will find that in addition to the approximately ten per cent of cash always on hand, there are huge sums in other assets—which the bank owns—of such a nature that they can be converted into cash.

And we answer further, that the whole population is not going to close out its savings accounts all at once.

We answer, too, that banks, by experience, have found how much cash is likely to be called for from day to day. If you have a deposit in a bank, I'll wager that there is many a day—or even many a week—when you do not call for any part of it. You do not put money into a savings account if you have immediate need of it. You put it there because you do not want to spend it. Banks know from practice how much they need to keep in cash to meet the average daily withdrawals. The bank is set to work—some of it as we have said, immediately realizable and the rest in short-term loans of types of investment which ensure the greatest safety for the depositors' funds.

We answer further, that money is not wealth—it is only a means whereby wealth is transferred. Wealth is transferred. Your title deed to your house is not a house; your patent to your farm is not a farm; your dollar bill, good goods—it is only a title deed to real goods.

One five-dollar bill is not distinguished the moment one man pays it

to another. If Harry Brown buys a hat from Tom Jones for five dollars and Tom Jones buys coal with it from Jack Robinson and Jack Robinson pays his grocery bill with it, there is \$15 of business done with one five-dollar bill—so you will see by these plain illustrations, how people can get along and do their daily business, without having to keep on hand mountains of five-dollar bills.

On a train in Alberta recently I met a farmer who held the idea that banks create unlimited money by writing figures in a book. As I talked to him in the smoking compartment of the day coach I found out that this farmer had lost \$800 in a bank failure in another country. With part of the proceeds of his crop he had bought some cattle; the balance—\$800—he had put into his bank and lost it when the bank failed. I asked him if he regretted that \$800 as simply some figures that somebody had written in a book and he answered: "No, I worked for it. He willingly agreed then, that labour and the production of new wealth had something to do with putting money in a bank.

Out of the fact that banks in practice keep about ten per cent of the deposits available in cash has been developed the amazing distortion that we lend our deposits ten times over. A bank does not, cannot, create credit nor destroy it by a stroke of the pen. The borrower has created credit by accumulating of assets himself by accumulation of assets from his own work; by his own character, ability and willingness to repay.

I would hate to try to convince any Alberta farmer or working man, whose savings came from his own production and his own labour, that his Savings Account was created by a stroke of the fountain pen. And I'd hate to try to convince him that the bank's liability to pay it to him in money when he wants it, can be wiped out by a stroke of the fountain pen.

Canada's Chartered Banks cannot and do not perform the miracle of making something out of nothing with a stroke of the pen. There is no black magic, no mystery about the workings of Canada's Chartered Banks. They operate under specific laws, restrictions and limitations which permit them to accept and safeguard other people's money; your deposits; and to lend funds to meet the legitimate needs of communities, individuals, merchants, farmers and others.

In our next week's broadcast we expect to deal with the tremendous burden of taxation at present borne by Canada's Chartered Banks. Watch your newspapers for the announcements. You may obtain a printed copy of this broadcast by dropping into your nearest bank, or you may secure a copy by mail by writing your nearest bank, or you may read it in the advertising columns of your daily or weekly newspapers.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Third Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.

SHE WAS X-RAYED 12 TIMES

Tried Electric Treatment For Rheumatism

To suffer for five years with pains in the back . . . to be X-rayed 12 times . . . to undergo electric treatment for three years . . . and then find that Kruschen was what she really needed to get relief—that was the woman's experience.

"Five years ago, I was taken ill with pains in my back. After three weeks in bed I was sent to hospital. At first, spine trouble, but after 12 X-rays I was found to have serious lumbar rheumatism. For over three years, I was given electrical treatment three times a week. Last year, I tried Kruschen Salts, and it has done wonders. I have discontinued hospital treatment, and last winter, the first for five years, I was free from pain. My friends are amazed to see me so well." (Mrs. R.P.)

In a good many cases, rheumatism cannot resist the action of Kruschen salts. These dissolve the painful crystals of uric acid—often the cause of these aches and pains—and save the kidneys to eliminate this poison through the natural channels.

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the
Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER
By arrangement with Thomas
Allen, Publisher

CHAPTER XI.

Hard times hit and rent of the Ontario countryside in the spring of '08, was unexpectedly as a bolt from the lightning strikes down out of a clear sky. All of a sudden and for the first time we observed the lowering storm clouds banking up to the sky. Speaking of depression, that was the granddaddy of them all! A search warrant was required to find a dollar bill in Upper Canada. It was not a matter of low prices on an unsteady market; wheat and most became unsaleable; the worried farmer hauled home his load of produce or trilled it off for trade. Public confidence and private credit had dissolved into thin air; and the spell remained unbroken in Canada until great gains started to speak of brotherly love as the shook the battlefields of the Republic.

How fortunate that in their days of plenty the pioneers of Upper Canada had built themselves stout barns and houses! Nowadays it is those very barns and houses that the farmers mortgage in order to gamble on the stock market. Before they get through, some of them will agree with me that the only stock for a farmer to own is livestock. The Canadian farmer has hit in the line of the fifties, but, generally speaking, what he had was his own with a rail fence around it. Men heavily in debt under and went elsewhere, and they always do. And in the end, perhaps, they were the better for it.

As for the rest of us, we had plenty to eat—but no cash. As a ship-owner overhauled his vessel in a slack season, William Marshall spent the years of depression putting his farm in first-class shape. Loose field boulders were lugged out of the plowman's way. Long stone fences marked on the farm the grave of the great depression. It makes an old man smile to hear folk growling about high commodity prices. It is a taste of low prices that gives them all an acute belly-ache.

In the spring of 1861, the pride of the Marshall household returned home, after spending the winter with her mother's aunts in Philadelphia. Miss Elizabeth was now a smart, wholesome young woman in her nineteenth year, and she was travelling around, but she had remained quiet and soft of speech, but the girl had the air of always knowing right well what she was saying. Her cousin, Jennie Thompson, had come up to visit with her, and the presence of the marriageable young ladies made the Marshall household a mighty lively place. Mrs. Marshall was a pretty woman; and the result was that young people were constantly visiting the farm, and having a real good

time. William Marshall was an open-handed host and not like the old fellow down the line whose daughter complained bitterly that her stings old father said to young men: "Come up, come up after supper and stay till bedtime!" In fact the Marshalls were to the contrary. They seemed at times to be running a boarding stable for smart driving men. It was nothing unusual for a couple of young beaux to drop in to call and end up by staying two or three days. On one occasion two brothers from the second line went extended their stay till their father finally drove over himself to enquire what was the matter.

"Who do you reckon, boys, will be doing the chores up to home the balance of the winter?"

But Nancy Marshall mollified the man, and the father's horses also got a free meal out of Marshall's old bin.

Miss Elizabeth Marshall was a very popular young lady; but the grand-aunt, Letitia, was not altogether pleased that summer with the way things were going. The Marshalls made every one welcome and saw to it that they had a good time, but their daughter showed no preferences and she failed to develop the clinging qualities which I noticed in the grand-aunt's pies. When Jennie and Elizabeth went to a party, it was William Marshall that they went out in style with his spanking pair and three-seated spring demose; and no matter how late the hour, Mr. Marshall always went for "his girls."

Indeed, Nancy would not have them depending on any young man for a summer. Letitia thought, Eliza, both was wasting valuable time, and that at her age she should be keeping close company. The matter concerned the woman so much that she lengthened out her visit that summer; and by her twists of thought and subtle hints it was clear as day that her mind was bent on making a match of some kind for Miss Elizabeth—but without any apparent results.

A few days before she left the house, Mrs. Berry came over from her circuit at Markham to visit around for a few days among his old parishioners in Monro. Miss Letitia called him out to conversation. Match-making was one of the specialties of a Methodist minister in the old days. On his return home, Rev. Mr. Berry assured himself to some purpose. He wrote William Marshall exhorting Samuel Arnold, a young farmer of the Markham circuit, who was "the only son of a godly family of great substance"; and in the end, Mr. Samuel Arnold received a warm invitation to come over to Monro for a visit among Mr. Berry's Methodist friends.

Meantime, the American Civil War was breaking out and there were prospects of high prices for Canadian farm produce. On the Marshall farm we were making special efforts to get in a large acreage in fall wheat. I had always been a strong healthy man, able to do a fair stroke of work; but that season a fatless spell came over me that made me thoroughly disgusted with myself. I thought at first it came from some ailment of the stomach. My appetite went back on me, which was certainly a novel experience. My mind would wander off most unexpectedly from the hand; and I would and myself leaning on the plow handles studying dissolving cloud effects—which is a mighty slow way of blackening a field. The affair worried me quite a bit; but I hoped the doctors did not notice it. Then one morning early, I took the team over to Orangeville to get a load of supplies. I was back by noon; and as we sat down to dinner, Mr. Marshall asked me casually:

"What did you do with the team, Patrick?"

I was dumfounded entirely and felt mortified in the extreme. I had been standing in the front of the stable of the Queen's Hotel at Orangeville, and, like a silly idiot, I had walked home the whole distance of six miles.

My face burned as red as the hair on my head. "Pat!" I exclaimed, "I can't daft I am. Someone should examine my head!"

"Pat!" said Miss Elizabeth Marshall, "it's in love you are, Patrick. Now who can the proud girl be?"

They all laughed at the first joke. I began to be excused and slipped away to throw a saddle on the sore gelding. Off I rode in haste to retrieve the forgotten team in the tavern stable.

I did a deal of hard thinking on the way over. Now there, thought I as I rode alone, is the benefit of sending a girl to a ladies' college and to see the world. Just to think that a single, demure young woman can tell off-hand, and at a glance, what is ailing a man who has been stumped around in painful ignorance of the whole matter entirely. The blood left my face at the thought that perhaps the clever young lady could answer the question she had asked me.

I realized I was in a terrible bad way. My heart was like an old stock pot that bursts suddenly into a boil after simmering a long time. It was honest, wholesome, human love that had struck me down. Paddy, said I to myself, my boy, you'll have to chuck a brace! Of course, the pride of the Marshall family had nothing but a friendly interest in me. For the girl to have an affair of the heart with a Catholic fellow would have seemed as great a disgrace to her connection as for her to run off with a drunken tinker. And from my own standpoint, the affair was quite as ridiculous. I belonged to a different class and breed; and as a good Roman Catholic, I saw it was a bad business entirely. But mulling such thoughts over in my mind only seemed to make my ears ring and give me a sharp pain in the base of my skull. Before leaving Orangeville with the team, I slipped into a store and bought myself the biggest bottle of patent medicine I could lay my eyes on.

(To Be Continued)

Annual Reindeer Round-Up

Herd Now Reported To Exceed
4,000 Animals

Two hundred miles north of the Arctic Circle officers of the Department of Mines and Resources have completed the annual roundup of Canada's reindeer herd. A wireless statement of the fawing and roundup indicates that the herd is growing rapidly and now exceeds 4,000 animals.

The fawing, which took place during April and May on Ellesmere Island, a well-protected grazing area east of the Mackenzie river, resulted in the addition of 1,351 females to the herd, made up of 585 females and 566 males. While there were no unusual unavoidable losses, the officers in charge of the herd state that the fawing was very successful and that the general condition of the deer is excellent.

During the roundup the animals are put through the corals and counted. The yearling stags and females are marked by having the right ear notched and the females in addition to the above mark have a numbered aluminum tag attached to the base of the left ear. At this time certain mature stags and aged females are singled out for slaughter. The count showed that in addition to the 1,351 females, the herd included 1,054 yearling and adult females, 307 yearling and adult bulls, and 560 yearling and adult stags.

The roundup as a whole has adapted themselves to the climate and local conditions on the reservation, and with the gradual improvement year by year of older animals by young stock born in the district, the herd is becoming more securely attached to the Canadian range. The herding is done by Laplanders brought from Norway, assisted by the native apprentices who have been selected for training as part of the Canadian Government's scheme of developing among the Eskimos the art of reindeer husbandry.

Opinion Of Expert

Gives Facts To Prove Short Men
Are Healthiest

Short men are more handsome, stronger and healthier than tall men, and, in addition, live longer.

Such is the opinion of Francis Miles, a London physical culture expert, who although he is just under five feet nine inches himself, cited a number of facts about the height and health of men in evidence.

"The taller you grow the more your growth goes into legs. Tall men have long legs and short bodies. But short men have short legs and long bodies," Miles said.

"The short man has plenty of room in his long back for powerful vital organs. And his short limbs give him greater leverage for his muscles."

Such world famous strong men, Sandow, Hackenschmidt, Samson, Saldo, Mackie, Strongford, were all less than his own five feet nine inches, Miles explained.

Tall men rarely have well-developed bodies, he went on. They have rounded shoulders from stooping. Hospital experience proves that a tall man is not so healthy as his shorter brother, and is particularly liable to stomach and nervous diseases.

The physical culture expert declared: "The human body has many other machines, functions best in an average man. Five feet nine is the ideal height for men, and five feet four for women."

Men over six feet six inches are technically known as "giants." And giants seldom live long past middle age. A man stands much more chance of being healthy and happy if he is of short or medium height.

One can figure out a reason for almost everything except a man's alack.

2220

Now! THIS YEAR SUPER-LAYERBILT even LONGER life and better performance



"I know this for a fact. When I switched to Layerbils last year—I found they lasted longer than any previous 'B' batteries I bought. Guess that's because they're built in layers—with no waste spaces."

"I really don't know what's in a Layerbilt, but since Dad started buying Eveready Layerbils, I've liked the way our radio worked far better. Besides, he hasn't had to change the batteries so often."



"If these new Super-Layerbils are better than the ones that Pop bought last year, they sure must be good. I guess they are because Eveready makes them. All the boys at school say that their folks have Layerbils in their sets."

Always good, now even better—Super-Layerbilt. The famous and exclusive "layer-built" principle, now improved so that your "B" batteries may have still longer life, still finer performance. Ask for Eveready Super-Layerbils by name. For your "A" battery power choose "Air Cell". It needs no recharging.

The words EVEREADY, LAYERBILT and AIR CELL are trade marks of the Canadian National Carbon Company, Limited.



I have always wondered what goes on inside a radio battery and what makes some of them better than others. Please send me your free illustrated book "An Engineer Looks at Radio Batteries."

Name _____
Address _____

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, LIMITED
Halifax Montreal TORONTO Winnipeg Vancouver

EVEREADY
SUPER-LAYERBILT
RADIO B BATTERY

Little Helps For This Week

When I sit in darkness the Lord shall be a light unto me. Micah, 8:8.

How oft a gleam of glory sent Straight through the deepest, darkest night. Has lifted the soul with heavenly light. With holy peace and sweet content.

If you are bewildered and know not what is right nor what is true, can you stop thinking whether you do or not and rejoice to be in the dark, knowing that very thing is the fact of God's infinite being. Can you take trials into your own heart and be grateful of the reason for them, not because you are obliged to it but because that being God will is also yours. Do you not see that a person who truly loves God is one who lives in, and cannot be uncomfortable or unhappy. That which befalls us is what He wills and desires, and holds fast for us, and to know God is to utterly sacrifice self.

Used For Decoration
Convex and concave mirrors were first popular in Sheraton's day in 18th century England. They were adorned with ornate gilt branches for candles, the tiny lights being reflected many times in the depths of the mirrors. These decorations continued in favour for many decades, and still are being made for colonial period houses in this country, though today the candle branches have been removed.

A combination of science and practical knowledge probably greater than is required in perhaps any other engineering work is involved in the design and construction of a bridge.

Has Many Definitions

Spilling Mud On Pedestrians One Form Of Reckless Driving

Reckless driving has many definitions in the Magistrate P. W. Walker's court in Walkerton, Ont. Driving through a mud puddle on the highway and spilling pedestrians with the moisture and mud constitutes reckless driving and he fined Leander Ernewein of Chepato, a total of \$14.25. The accused is alleged to have driven through a deep puddle of mud on a bridge in Brant Township while a local manufacturer and his wife were standing near.

An Oregon man made wooden dishes, cutlery, and other implements for use by explorers during an expedition to the Antarctic regions, where the intense cold would cause metal articles to injure the flesh.

What's In A Name

Small Boy Whose Name Means "Fasting" Weighs 143 Pounds

A three-year-old boy living at Svecia, a small town in Southern Ontario, Turkey, weighs 143 pounds. He is believed to be easily the heaviest child of his age in the world. The boy, whose name is Hamman, which in Turkish means "fasting," is only two feet tall. He has four brothers and a sister, all of whom are quite normal. His father, a poor farmer, is very proud of his remarkable son, but has refused several offers to exhibit him at country shows. Doctors are taking an interest in the case and predict that if Hamman's growth continues at the present rate, he will become the world's heaviest man.

There are about 60 housemaids employed at Buckingham Palace in London, England.

Now!

Buckingham

IN PACKAGES 150 POUCHES 150 4-1/2 TINS 700

IN SMART NEW MOISTURE PROOF POUCH

for NEURITIS

One thing that helps in neuritis is pain relief. That's the liniment used in

Pain cases off!

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

MINIMEN

THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at
CARBON, ALBERTA

Member Alberta Division Canadian
Weekly Newspaper Association
EDOUARD J. ROULEAU,
Editor and Publisher

THEATRE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16

Henry Sonda, John McCormack
— IN —
"WINGS OF
THE MORNING"

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18

"CHARLIE CHAN AT
THE RACE TRACK"

Two Shows—7:30 p.m.; 9:00 p.m.

FOR SATISFACTORY
DRYING
AND REASONABLE
PRICES. PHONE
JAS. SMITH

RISE THE RED LINE
FOR
Safety, Speed, Comfort

WEEK-END
AND
HOLIDAY RATES

We offer special reduced rates
for all week-end and national
holiday travellers, similar to
other transportation companies.
When planning your next trip
consult our agent for lower
fares.

RED BUS LINES LTD.
Head Office: Drumheller

S. N. WRIGHT
LICENSED AUCTIONEER

S. F. TORRANCE, Clerk. Phone: 9

WINTER BROTHERS'
FUNERAL HOME

DRUMHELLER PHONE: 666

FUNERAL AND AMBULANCE SERVICE

PACKAGED EQUIPMENT

Carbon Agent—Mr. I. Guttman

Carbon Trading Co.

CARBON UNITED CHURCH

Mrs. A.P. McKibbin, Organist
Mrs. Bruce Ramsay, Chorus Leader
Jas. Gordon, Sunday School Supt.

Carbon, 11:00 a.m. Beltsker, 8:00 p.m.
Fricana, 7:30 p.m.

Sunday School 12:10 a.m.

Sermon Topic, Sunday, September 19,
"HAND ON THE TORCH"

Rally Day program at Sunday school.
All parents should attend.

CHRIST CHURCH, CARBON

Services will be held as follows:
1st and 3rd Sundays in month, 11 a.m.
2nd and 4th Sundays 7:30 p.m.
5th Sunday in month by arrangement

REV. S. EVANS is the charge

SHAVERS' HOME

— AGENT —

C. FRIESEN, CARBON,
— of the —
"CORNER CLOTHING"

Complete Funerals, \$50 Up

TOWN & COUNTY
Personalographs

A silver tea will be held at the home of Mrs. Ives, West Carbon, on Friday, September 17th.

Miss Alvina Gieck of Drumheller spent Tuesday in Carbon.

The Farmers' Exchange hall is being re-decorated this week and the improvement in appearance is quite noticeable. Recently new steam radiators were installed and the heating problem of the hall should now be solved.

A. F. McKibbin was a business visitor to Calgary Tuesday and returned Wednesday.

George Ramsay returned Monday evening after a two week's visit with relatives in Calgary.

Mrs. J. H. Oliphant left last week for a couple of weeks' visit with relatives in Vancouver.

Mrs. J. James of Kelowna, B.C., arrived last Thursday and is visiting with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Talbot and daughter of Nelson, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Lalaj and son of Ymir, B.C. motored up to attend their father's funeral.

LOST—Strayed from Reid's farm, west of town, two geese. Reward for information leading to their whereabouts. Apply Chronicle office or to Alex Reid.

Mrs. M. Elliott, Mrs. J. James, Mrs. J. Smith and Mrs. E. Rouleau spent Friday in Drumheller.

Miss Rosalie Reed, who has operated a ladies' wear store in Carbon for some time, has opened up a store in East Coulee and is now operating the business at that point.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Malton of Calgary spent Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Foxon of Drumheller spent Sunday in Carbon. Miss Winona Rouleau returned with them to spend a couple of days.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all friends, and especially the neighbors, for their kind sympathy and assistance during our recent bereavement. Also those who sent floral tributes.

MRS. J.W. TALBOT
AND FAMILY

PERSONAL

MEN! GET VIGOR AT ONCE! NEW Ostrex Tonic Tablets contain rare oxygen invigorators and other stimulants. One dose pops up organs, glands. If not delighted, make refund price paid—\$125. Call, write McKibbin's Drug Store.

TRAVEL
BARGAINS
TO
Eastern
Canada

FOR FALL VACATIONS
SEPTEMBER 18 TO OCT. 2

CHOICE OF TRAVEL

IN COACHES - TOURIST

OR STANDARD SLEEPERS

Fare slightly higher for Tourist or Standard Sleepers in addition to usual berth charge

RETURN LIMIT 45 DAYS

in addition to date of sale

STOPOVERS ALLOWED

at Stations Winnipeg and East

For Fares, Train Service, etc.

Apply Ticket Agent

Canadian Pacific

Miss Nellie Colvin of Drumheller is visiting in Carbon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Emery.

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JUST IN !!
NEW FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOAT AND SUIT
SAMPLES
FEATURING—
Fashion-Craft *Johnston*
W.R. JOHNSTON AND FASHION-CRAFT
BOTH QUALITY LINES
ALSO JUST IN
New Fall Shoes
METCALF—FOR THE LADIES.
ROYCROFT-BY SLATER-FOR GENTLEMEN
JACK & JILL—FOR CHILDREN.
THERE'S COMFORT AND WEAR WITH EVERY PAIR
The Corner Clothing
C. FRIESEN

So Alberta Folk May Know...

ALBERTANS have heard from time to time a statement made that there appeared in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, an article, the language of which, will be recognized by all who have heard it. The article referred to never did appear. You can read all about it in a statement issued by the Edmonton Clearing House, which appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin, the Edmonton Journal and the Calgary Alberta last March, and in the Ottawa Citizen last June. No matter whether Alberta folk hear these accusations under the guise of direct quotation from the supposed Bankers' Magazine or used as the words of any other person, they will be aware after reading the following, that the statements are false in any event.

Here is the text of the Edmonton Clearing House statement:

Banker Magazine Report
Denied by Clearing House

EDMONTON FINANCE MANAGERS ISSUE
STATEMENT REFUTING ALLEGED STATE-
MENT CREDITED TO U.S. PUBLICATION
AND USED BY PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

For the purpose of keeping the record clear, and straightening out a situation which has arisen through the dissemination, apparently through misinformation, of a statement alleged to have been published in the 25th issue of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, officers of the Edmonton Clearing House, composed of Edmonton bank managers, have issued the following official statement.

On occasion members of the legislature and others have made use of an excerpt claimed to be copied from an issue of a Bankers' Magazine. The excerpt is as follows:

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination and legislation. Debt must be collected, bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes they will be more tractable, and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the government, applied by a central power of wealth under the control of leading financiers. A people without homes will not quarrel with their leaders."

"History repeats itself in regular cycles. This truth is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. By thus dividing the voters we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers (I would say traitors) of the common herd. Thus, by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been generally planned and successfully accomplished."

This quotation was referred to by a member of the legislature on the government side as recently as last Tuesday, again creating the wrongful impression that the banks are inimical to the common interests.

NOT CONTROVERSIAL

It is not in the spirit of controversy that the Edmonton Clearing House wishes to draw the attention of the members of the legislature and the public to this unfortunate inaccuracy, but it seems only fair that the public at large should be acquainted with the facts.

The individuals using the quotation create the impression that the offensive words appeared in the Banking Journal, presumably in Canada. No article using the words quoted ever appeared in any Canadian banking journal. We are also in a position to say that no such words used in the sense indicated by some speakers, ever appeared in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States.

CHARGE REFUTED

Communication with the publishers of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States elicits the fact that in the August, 1929, issue of the magazine, there was an article refuting the charge that any such viewpoint had ever been expressed by any of the United States banking or financial houses. Strongly enough, the quotation was wrongfully used was supposed to have appeared in the 1929 issue of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, and it was this accusation that the August, 1929, issue was refuting.

We now quote from the article in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States:

"Seeking to convey the impression that the bankers of the country are in a conspiracy to oppress the 'common people,' various agencies in some of the middle western states are circulating a series of pamphlets containing what purports to be a quotation from The Bankers' Magazine. That such a statement as is quoted never appeared in the magazine or anything even remotely resembling it is of no interest to the originators of the propaganda whose sole aim seems to be to create in the public mind a false impression."

UTTERLY INCONSIDERABLE

There then follows, in extenso, the remarks complained of and containing the quotation which has been so wrongfully and harmfully used.

"It seems hardly necessary to state that such words never appeared in The Bankers' Magazine. They are an utterly unwarranted and unwarranted abuse of patriotism and of public service which the bankers of the United States have always shown, that they might safely be ignored as propaganda and should were it not for the inflammatory effect that such garbled and false statements might have on the minds of the uneducated masses."

"The reader of such literature, especially if he be of that far too numerous class that prefer to rest their thinking ready made, will be only too inclined to jump to the conclusion that there is a conspiracy of bankers seeking to destroy the happiness and prosperity of the people. In this state of mind, he falls an easy victim to any soap-box orator who holds out an equally false promise of Utopia in the overthrow of the so-called capitalist classes."

COMBAT WITH TRUTH

"The way to combat falsehood is with truth—not with indifference, not with hysterical reactions that only engender a blind hatred that shuts out all reason. If malicious and misleading ideas are being circulated about bankers, it is clearly the duty of bankers to be equally diligent in the dissemination of truth. The public must be taught a proper conception of what the functions of banking really are and the important part that it plays in the prosperity of the community. The shroud of mystery which has surrounded the business of lending credit must be removed. Bankers have nothing to fear from the truth."

"Much can be done through advertising. Already a marked change is noticeable in the character of banking publicity. More and more banking advertisements are being humanized and are making a real attempt to explain to the public something about the various services that a bank performs. But there is still room for improvement. It is still needed for human interest publicity that will appeal to the man in the street and which will successfully compete with the propaganda of the radical. Until bankers fully awake to the necessity for such measures, they cannot justly complain if at least a portion of the public regards them in a light that is utterly false."

HONORABLE POSITION

We have nothing to add to the remarks in this article in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States. We can only say it is the endeavor of Canadian banking institutions to maintain their honorable position, and to continue to give service to the public in the broadest sense of the word.

Our hope is that now the facts have been disclosed, responsible and honorable individuals will cease to quote that which is known to be false.

THE EDMONTON
CLEARING HOUSE

This Advertisement is Inserted by Canada's Chartered Banks